CORRESPONDENCE. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1889.

768 Lafayette Ave. It is the right of every woman to look just as pretty as possible. My readers will doubtless be a little more than surprised at the brusqueness and dogmatic assertion of this introduction, but there is reason for it. Within the last week I have received several letters bearing upon this question of external beauty, and one from an elderly lady was not only particularly pathetic but it has bored into my nerves and my temper with the most aggravating persistency. The gist of this communication was that the writer was not allowed to exercise her own taste in dress because her sons and daughters made fun of everything she bought. "I have worn long," she writes, "and for no other to keep thed ress from "slinking in" reason than to keep peace in the family, that there is a compensation tically introduced that they never in being ill, for then I can wear a would be suspected. pretty white night dress in the day time. Now, what would you do?" What would I do? Well, if I were pecuniarily independent of my sons and daughters, I should choose the materials for my own gowns and have them made in whatever style I considered most desirable. If they criticized my taste in a disagreeable manner, they would never do it but once. If I were not pecuniarily independent I should seek admission into an old ladies' home and wear cotton prints in peace and quiet. The trouble is that these children have not been properly brought up. For the sake of peace this mother has allowed herself to be laughed at, and dictated to, till now in her old age she doesn't even own her own soul. There are many colors that an elderly woman can wear with perfect propriety and the best taste. Lavenders-when they become the complexion-silver gray and dark brown and green are always suitable. To my mind there is nothing handsomer than black silk stuffs are always nice. But to insist that because a woman is no longer young she will be obliged to wear black garments morning, noon and night, year in and year out, is a form of despotism which any self-respecting woman should promptly and properly resent. My correspondent may be one of the unfortunates who are sensitive about growing old. With such a disagreeable set of children about her it is not to be wondered at if she is. To quote her own words, "One doesn't always like to be twittel of one's age." "Twitted." We all know what that means. In the eyes of these relatives age is a sort of disgrace,

den to her. I went a few days ago to hear and see Mrs. Annie Jennis Miller. I wish my elderly friend could have been with me. Her lecture was eloquent and admirable in every respect, and her costumes for old and young were venience; they are of exceedingly light weight, and the designs are exquisite. divided skirt which does not wabble and cannot trip up the wearer. A woman can go up and down stairs with perfect ease, and on a rainy day and a baby, if necessary, without having a thought of her skirts. Mrs. below her knees, thus making short stockings a necessity. Her reasons for this are good. There are so many important blood vessels under the knee that this spot should be kept as free as possible from constriction. The suspender garter so much worn has a tendency to drag down the delicate and vital organs and are therefore to be avoided. Mrs. Miller also wears shoes as large as her feet, and now don't shudder and turn pale, my friends her number is 51. Her foot fits the sole of the shoe flatly, and there are no wrinkles underneath to paralyze the nerves, and as a natural consequence she has none of the disgusting excrescences so common among women who pinch and deform their pedal extremities. It seems to me that this matter of

taste this woman's life became a bur-

dress reform ought to interest every woman who possesses common sense. If the costumes were ugly I would be when he was appointed to command the said in the beginning of this letter it is the duty of every woman to look as pretty as she can. Just here comes in the question of rouges and powders and the various beautifying lotions. "If it is a woman's duty to look beautiful," I am asked, "why should she not use these external aids!" . "Men use various lotions after shaving and many of them use powder, and what man that has a fine moustache does not doctor it ?' a young lady facetiously writes me. The very name of rouge has always been obnoxious to me. I hate to see painted women: A woman who is not natural cannot be beautiful in my eyes. Then, the hygienic reasons against the usual complexion lotions are mighty. Arsenic is usually the basic material, and lead is used freely. I know that regular habits and plenty of outdoor exercise, with room to breathe deeply, will make 'most any woman look well, but I also know that certain toilet articles if they can be found pure are very nice things to have. I wish to state in this connection, that Miss M. G. Anderson, the or that he keeps a shrewd eye on his fumetropolitan guide and shopper, has been at a great deal of pains to find something for women, out of the thousand and one things manufactured for the toilet, that can be used with perfect safety, especially for those who have naturally bad complexiens wrinkles. When I say that she has would give even a tacit consent to the colored people themselves express it.

use of anything that I did not know to be absolutely harmless. Arsenic has sent hundreds of women to the grave. A dear friend of mine was given this deadly drug by a physician for a troublesome eruption of the hands. It was prescribed both for inward and outward use. In three weeks the hands were as clean and soft as infant's, but the disease had been driven to the lungs and in less than two months I stood by her dying bed. I had protested and implored that the eruption should be left to nature' healing but all in vain and so a beautiful life was sacrificed. I beg of women to see to it that in their desire to beautify they steer clear of everything that can possibly injure the health, and to remember that bustles have entirely gone out of sashion. For the street Mrs. Miller black dresses made in one style so advocates a couple of modified reeds

ELEANOR KIRK.

Electric Lighting by Cities. Definite reports from eighteen cities which operate their own electric lighting plants regarding the net cost per night per each arc light are presented here:

at the bottom, but these are so artis-

Aurora, Ills 15.3	Lyons, Ia 8.5
Bay City, Mich16.	Madison, Ind: 16.
Champaign, Ills 12.3	Michigan City, Ind 12.
Chicago, Ills 15.	Painesville, O 10.6
Decatur, Ills 13.7	Paris, Ills 10.4
Dunkirk, N. Y 13.5	Portsmouth, O 10.
Easton, Pa 27.3	Topeka, Kan 20.
	Ypsilanti, Mich 11.5
Huntington, Ind 13.7	\r \ -
Lewiston, Me14	Av'r cost per night 13.4
The low net cost i	n Lyons, Ia., and in
Grand Ledge, Mich.	, is due to the fact
	The second second

hat these towns own and operate commercial wires from which they derive a profit. Five of the cities named above were supplied with lights by private enterprise before they assumed control of their own works. The cost of each are light per night under both systems of

control is given below:	100 L	
1	Private.	City
	Cents.	Cents
Bay City, Mich	27.5	16.
Painesville, O	19.7	10.6
Huntington, Ind	39.	13.7
Lewiston, Me		14.
Aurora, Ills	89.5	15.3
The second secon	-	' -
Average per night	45.1	13.9
Datuena from twonty-five	oition	which

Returns from twenty-five cities, which are supplied with light by private corporations, give forty-two cents as the average cost per light, or three cents less than the average cost of the five cities mentioned in the above comparison. The movement in the direction of the

municipal control of electric lights, which has been heretofore confined to the smaller cities, is now extending to the larger ones. Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit and Allegheny, Pa., are moving in this direction. ane divested of the power to make herself attractive according to ber own

Japan's New Constitution. The world has recently witnessed the

spectacle of a country receiving a liberal constitution which has not been wrested from its rulers by force of arms The mikado of Japan has made his

people a present of a magna charta which in effect changes the government taxishing a control grace and con-The under garments do not suggest A parliament somewhat similar to that the word "reform," they are so neat of Great Britain will hereafter make laws and pretty. All the weight of petti- for the empire. It consists of a house of coats is done away with and a soft, lords and a house of commons. The light and warm fabric is substituted house of lords is partly to be appointed for the hitherto awkward and un- by the mikado, partly elected and partly healthful paraphernalia. This is hereditary. The house of commons is called a "Leglet" and is simply a elected by the people, and consists of 300

Universal suffrage is not granted. The result of the mikado's study of republics evidently decided him against that. In can carry her umbrella, some bundles Japan, only men who are 25 years old and upwards may vote, and only then when they pay taxes to the amount of Miller advocates and wears garters \$25 a year. The suffrage qualification is thus financial, not educational. Perfect liberty of religion and freedom

of speech are guaranteed to all the people. In this respect Japan is in advance of some of the most enlightened govern-

American, Commodore M. C. Perry, first western nations in 1854. To the United realm, if not, indeed, all the progress of Japan itself in recent times. The perseverance and enthusiasm of one man, Commodore Perry, effected this result. From his youth Japan had been his dream of romance. He studied carefully all the information he could obtain about this country, at that time hermetically sealed to western nations. His efforts to open communication began in 1852, United States fleet that sailed to the Orient. He accomplished his mission in 1854, when a treaty was signed between the United States and Japan. Treaties with other nations soon followed, and Japan became a modern nation.

The daimios, or hereditary nobility, years, up to 1868. In that year they Mineral Range, led from the copper voluntarily gave up all their wealth and mines to their outlet on Lake Superior. hereditary privileges, and as a class It was a very rich road, and paid 10 per ceased to exist of their own accord. It cent. dividends as unfailing as the rains is an act of patriotism unparalleled in of heaven. On this road, twelve and a civilized nations.

In his speech advocating the bill for taking the next census, Congressman Cox, of New York, informed the house that the United States has now a population of 64,000,000 people.

Col. Lamont, late private secretary, is an uncommon man. He requested that item giving him \$6,000 additional pay be stricken from the congressional appropriation bill. His request was granted. This probably indicates either that Col. Lamont has an abnormal development in the way of conscience, of the Mineral Range road, sold it at ture political prospects.

An interesting feature of the next number of persons in the United States who have negro blood, either wholly or ilton and Dayton railway, of Ohio. In mixed, in their veins. The enumeration a year and a half they robbed this prosand are inclined to deep and ug'y will classify the number of blacks, mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons sepasuccessed in convincing me of the rately. We shall then know whether tem in the west. Their plan was very perfect purity and efficacy of the articles used I am saying a great deal, for whether it is gradually mingling with with which to buy another. I would lose my right hand before I the Anglo-Saxon, "turning white," as on the great Baltimore and Ohio road

Work of the Fiftieth Congress.

The first session of the congress that has ust closed was the longest in our history. It began the first Monday in December 1887, and was in session continuously till Oct. 20, 1888. It adjourned then, pending the presidential election. The second, or short session, began the first Monday in December, 1888, and expired by limitation March 4, 1889.

Much time was spent during both sessions over the tariff. First the house passed the Mills bill, reducing the revenues about \$40,000,000. The bill then went to the senate. In the senate all of it was stricken out after the enacting clause and another bill substituted. The second bill also reduced the tariff

but some millions less than that of the house had done. The bill was then returned to the house for further action. The house raised the point that by strik ing out all the Mills bill after the enacting clause, and substituting another, the senate had trespassed that article of the United States constitution which declares that bills for revenue must originate in the house of representatives The senate bill was therefore claimed by the Democratic majority to be unconstitutional and the house refused to concur. One or two tariff bills were introduced into the house in the closing days of the session, but no action was taken. The tariff question is thus left by the Fiftieth congress as it found it. There were introduced into the house

during the congress just expired 17,080 bills, resolutions and reports; into the Samoa the senate 6,852. Of all this number 1,791 became laws. Most of the acts are of local interest

Of those which have a general importance the principal ones are the law admitting four new states to the Union and that making the commissioner of agriculture a cabinet officer, with the title of secretary. Among others are the granting of the Nicaragua canal charter, the act au thorizing government to condemn sites for public buildings, reducing the price of passports from \$5 to \$1, restricting Chinese immigration and raising the age of consent in the District of Columbia to 16 years. The Fiftieth congress also strengthened the interstate commerce law, appropriated half a million to the legal representatives of James B. Eads for work on the jetties, and \$250,000 to enable the president to protect the inter-

ests of the United States in Panama. An act from which important favorable results for the United States may flow was that authorizing the president to arrange a conference with the South and Central American republics, with a view to closer commercial relations. Out of this authorization has grown the Three Americas conference, which meets in Washington in October.

A favorable concession to the live stock interests of the country is the law passed by this congress admitting free of duty animals imported for breeding purposes. Another law establishes a government department of labor. Pensions for utter deafness have been increased to \$30 a month. The maximum amount of international postal orders has been inreased from \$50 to \$100.

Gens. Rosecrans, A. J. Smith and W. F. Smith have been placed on the retired ust or the army. Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Frank P. Blair have been

The Oklahoma territorial bill failed

By the recent change in the interstate ommerce law, formal notice is required of reductions, as well as of advancement in rates. False weighing and billing are punishable offenses, and the penalty is to be borne by both sides. Thus if a shipper tips a weigher to pass his freight or baggage through at less than its weight, both the tipper and the tipped lay themselves liable. Joint tariff agreements are required to be published. The changes in the law were made on the recommendation of the interstate commerce commission.

President Cleveland has vetoed more bills than all the other presidents combined. There was no record to beat except his own in the Forty-ninth con gress, and he has surpassed that by the number of his vetoes in the congress just Japan has moved a long way since the expired. During the four years of his administration he has negatived, directly opened her ports to intercourse with and by pocket veto, 822 bills, mostly measures for private relief. Of these States is due the present commerce of vetoes 175 belong to the Fiftieth con-Europe and America with the mikado's gress. His most noted public veto is that of the direct tax bill.

On the principle of "hit him again, he has no friends," both the American and English public have been heaping hard words upon the unfortunate London Times, "Thunderer" no more, but now "ex-Thunderer," with no more claim to consideration than an American ex-president. For half a century The Times has been regarded as infallible, the pope of journalism, in brief. But like many a man who has been truly good up to middle life, when it did make a break it was

From Financier to Felon. Henry S. Ives first tried his youthful powers of railroad stealing in Michigan. were the ruling class of Japan for 2,000 A little narrow gauge road, called the half miles long, Ives plumed his infant wings for loftier flights.

The Mineral Range road was so prosperous that some mine owners resolved to build another one parallel to it. Ives and some confederates had got together \$11,000. They wrought on the fears of the stockholders of the Mineral Range road by representing that the new railway would ruin the old, till they actually purchased the stock for a mere song and obtained control of the road.

They then started as a banking firm in New York under the name of Henry S. Ives & Co. They issued fraudulent stock great profit and pocketed the money.

In a year's time they stole from the Mineral Range road \$838,364. With part of the proceeds, \$13,000 cash and \$150,-000 in securities, they next bought a controlling interest in the Cincinnati, Hamperous road of over \$2,500,000. They then got possession of the Vandalia sys-Last of all Ives & Co. fixed their eyes

itself. They had actually contracted buy it from Mr. Robert Garrett. Ives displayed the option of the road on Wall street for days. But a declining stock market hindered the consummation of the deal. Then suddenly Mr. Garrett

withdrew from the negotiations. This was in July, 1887. In August, Ives & Co. failed for \$15,000,000. The Columbian bank, of Philadelphia, was obliged to close its doors on account of accommodations to Ives & Co.

Only during the suit entered by the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road against lies for fraudulently obtaining money did the true story of his stupendous transactions on the gullibility of his fellow men come out. One of his subordinates made confession. The doors of the penitentiary seem yawning before the brilliant financier. But through it all he maintains an unruffled nerve and a smiling exterior that challenges the admiration of an ordinary honest poor per-

Taking the oath of office and reading a long inaugural address in the open air in March is something the president of the United States ought not to be subjected to. The vice president has it easier, in that he is permitted to be sworn in inside the senate chamber.

"I am not one of your colonial men," said Prince Bismarck to the reichstag. when he declared that the friendly relations between Germany and America should not be disturbed on account of

The Journal of United Labor, the workingmen's organ, declares that the day for strikes is past. It recommends in their place state boards of arbitration. having power to fix the minimum of

Henry Labouchere declares it is time the word "obey" was left out of the marriage ceremony, because its absurd ity takes from the dignity of the rite.

In taking the oath to support his own new constitution, the mikado of Japan presented to his people five new laws which included all the reforms he ha recently established. A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life.

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a snort time; she weighed ess than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; thelped her, she bought a large bottle, t helped her more, bought another and rew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. F r fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Co'e, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottle of this wonderful Discovery free at GEO, M. WOOD's Drugstore



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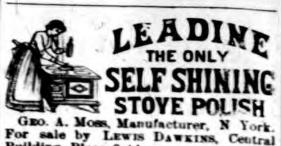
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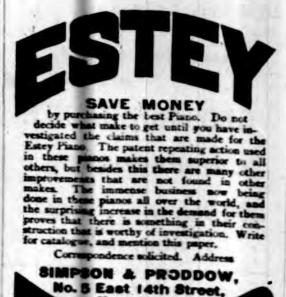
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